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called Pierre de Rutual (Rituel?), The overlaying slab is of considerable size, and is broken in two. Next to it is another stone, supported by seven or eight more, and close by are three or four fragments of stone. The largest of these is twenty-three feet in length, the smallest rather more than seven feet. To the south-west of the Mané-Lud, half-buried in mud, is Le Pierre des Marchands, called also Table des Marchands and Table de César. It measures twenty feet and a-half in length by twelve in breadth, and overlays six stones, by only two of which it is supported. On the underside of the slab is a carving, which is said to represent a celt. Upon a stone at the base, some carvings are still visible, but they have been nearly effaced by time. Close by this dolmen is a menhir; and not far off is another large stone. Very near the Table des Marchands, a colossal menhir lies on the ground, broken into four pieces. The four blocks lay as shown in the rough plan drawn by the author of the paper. Dr. Fouquet thinks this menhir, when whole, may have cubed 250,000 kilogrammes. Dr. Charnock took the measure of each of the four blocks. The largest of the fragments was thirty-two feet and a-half by thirteen and a-half; the smallest, ten feet by six and a-half. When upright, this menhir must have been seventy-two and a-half feet in height. From the position of the fragments, he thought that one block must have been thrown down first, and the other three at a subsequent period. The Pierre de St. Pierre lies in a different direction to the Pierre de Rutual, and is quite a league from the bourg, near the village of St. Pierre or Loc Pereg. The entrance is so narrow that there is scarcely room to creep into it. It is covered by two slabs. The dolmen called Pierres Plattes is about half an hour's walk from the Pierre de St. Pierre, in a different direction, and on the seacoast. It consists of three slabs (total length seventeen feet), resting on upright stones, some of which are now overgrown by weeds. The largest slab covers a grotto capable of holding several persons. There is also another dolmen about half a kilometre from Locmariaker, with a menhir broken into two pieces lying at its foot. It is called by the inhabitants "Mané-er-Hrouich," which has been rendered "Montagne de la Fée," but Dr. Charnock would rather translate it "stone of the fairy."

Thanks having been voted to Dr. Charnock, the following paper was read:—

3. "Reminiscences of a Visit to Locmariaker and Gavr Inis," by Mr. A. L. Lewis, F.A.S.L. The author stated that Locmariaker, or "Virgin Mary's Town", stands on the site of the ancient Dariorigum, the capital of the Veneti, on the Mer de Morbihan, Brittany, and is surrounded by innumerable remains of its ancient inhabitants, some of which he described. One of these was a dolmen, nearly seventy feet long, which the author believed to have been intended for sepulchral purposes. Gavr Inis, or "Goat's Island", is situated in the Morbihan sea, and is celebrated for its chambered tumulus, the chamber and gallery of which are together about fifty feet long, five feet high and three feet wide at the entrance, increasing gradually to a height and width of from six to eight feet.

The floor and roof are formed of large flat stones; the latter being supported by twenty-nine upright stones, nearly all of which are covered with incised ornamentations, composed chiefly of segments of concentric circles, interspersed with waved lines, and resembling somewhat the Northumbrian rock-inscriptions, and those of the tumulus at New Grange, Ireland.

Some rubbings of parts of these inscriptions were exhibited by Mr. Lewis, and some specimens of antique-looking vessels of pottery-ware, which he had purchased in the market-place at Reunes, and which, he said, varying in size according to requirement, were in common use in Brittany at the present day.

The thanks of the Society having been given to Mr. Lewis, the President called upon Dr. Hunt to read his paper, but suggested that he should read only such portions of it as related to the specimens and drawings before the meeting, as otherwise there would hardly be time to discuss all the papers.

Dr. HUNT said, as his paper would take some while to read, he would briefly describe the drawings exhibited; for it was only due to the Chairman that sufficient time should be left for the discussion of his (Dr. Beddoe's) paper.

Abstract.

4. "On Carnac, in Brittany," by Dr. James Hunt, F.S.A. The author explained the results of an investigation on the plan of this monument, and exhibited a series of drawings representing its present state. He controverted the statement of Sir John Lubbock, that Avebury and Stonehenge were the two largest monuments of their class in Europe; contending that Carnac was by far the largest monument of the kind in Europe, and that it differs in many respects from Stonehenge; and that there was no justification for the opinion advanced by Sir John Lubbock, that those monuments—allied to that of Carnac, like Avebury—belonged to the same period as that which produced Stonehenge.

The monument consisted of eleven rows of stones, of very different sizes, of which about 4,000 now remained, but which, in the opinion of many Archaic Anthropologists, had originally consisted of 10,000. It extended probably as far as Locmariaker; for on the other side of a small piece of water, where it appeared to terminate, similar cromlechs and remains had been traced. The stones travelled in a serpentine fashion, and cromlechs were found on both sides of them, and with such regularity that, in proceeding along the line of stones, it was a matter of certainty in which direction the next cromlech would be, and though not always clearly discernible, a little excavation would have rendered it so. The plan shown was based upon the admittedly imperfect one of Mr. Bathurst Deane's, made in 1832, which he had been able to improve and amplify. He hoped the Anthropological Society of Paris would take the matter up, but at the present moment Englishmen could boast of having the best ground plan of Carnac yet made. It was notable that Carnac consisted of eleven rows of stones; while all the English monuments of similar character were composed of only two such rows: and with the exception of